UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/452
S/21625
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HAITI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose the text of the letter dated 22 August 1990 addressed to you by Mr. Kesler Clermont, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Haiti, in response to your telegram of 9 August 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Lyonel PAQUIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of 9 August 1990, in which you were kind enough to inform me of the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 662 (1990) declaring "null and void" the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq.

I have also noted the Security Council's call upon all States not to recognize that annexation and "to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation".

The Government of Haiti has taken careful note of this resolution, which is in line with Haiti's position regarding the unacceptable nature of the aggression perpetrated against Kuwait by Iraq and the restoration of the former's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

You may rest assured that the Government of Haiti, for its part, will scrupulously apply the above-mentioned resolution.

(Signed) Kesler CLERMONT
Minister

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/453
11 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 82 (b) of the provisional agenda*

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION:
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed to the international community to continue to provide financial and technical assistance to island developing countries. It also welcomed the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts at regional co-operation and integration, and called upon those countries to continue to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to render their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their specific situations. In paragraph 12 of the resolution, the Secretary-General is requested to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution. The present report has been prepared in response to that resolution.

2. A major response to the resolution was the convening by the Secretary-General in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990 of a meeting of governmental experts of island developing countries and donor countries and organizations to review the problems of island developing countries and propose appropriate concrete action with respect to those countries, as called for in paragraph 11 of the aforementioned resolution.

3. As part of the preparations for this meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development liaised with all relevant

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, which provided extensive information on their activities in favour of island developing countries. 1/ The UNCTAD secretariat for its part prepared an analytical report highlighting the issues and problems of island developing countries. 2/ The meeting also had before it several background documents. 3/

4. The report of the meeting 4/ contains a summary of statements by countries, United Nations bodies and relevant intergovernmental organizations on the problems of island developing countries and appropriate action with respect to these countries. It also contains "Challenges and opportunities: Strategic framework" adopted unanimously by the meeting. Copies of the report will be made available to the General Assembly.

Notes

1/ "Contributions of international and intergovernmental organizations" (TD/B/AC.46/3 and Add.1-3).

2/ "Problems of island developing countries and proposals for concrete action; note by the UNCTAD secretariat" (TD/B/AC.46/2).

3/ "Intrinsic disabilities of island developing countries", (UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/31); "The problems of inter-island transport", (UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/32 and Corr.1); "Improving public sector performance in island developing countries through modern information technology", (UNCTAD/RDP/LDC/33). These documents also provide useful information for the deliberations of the General Assembly at its current session.

4/ A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/454
12 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 140 of the provisional agenda*

STATUS OF THE PROTOCOLS ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/161 entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts". In paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Protocols Additional (A/32/144, annexes I and II) to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 1/ based on information received from Member States.

2. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General, by a letter dated 22 January 1990, invited Member States to transmit to him for inclusion in the report the information requested in paragraph 5 of the resolution.

3. The present report reproduces the replies received as at 17 August 1990. Replies that may be forthcoming will be reproduced as addenda to the present report.

4. The list of all States that have ratified or acceded to the Protocols as at 15 August 1990, as communicated by the competent authorities of the Government of Switzerland, depositary of the Protocols, appears in the annex to the present report.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[17 August 1990]

1. The Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed Conflicts (Protocol I) and the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), which were adopted at a diplomatic conference at Geneva on 8 July 1977 and were signed on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR at Berne on 12 December 1977, were ratified by an edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR on 25 August 1989 with the following declaration:

> "The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, under article 90, paragraph 2, of Protocol I, recognizes ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission".

2. The instrument of ratification of the additional Protocols was deposited with the Swiss Federal Council, the depositary of the Geneva Conventions, on 23 October 1989. In accordance with the provisions of the Protocols, they entered into force for the Byelorussian SSR on 23 April 1990.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[2 July 1990]

1. The President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic ratified both Additional Protocols on 15 January 1990. The Czechoslovak instruments of ratification were entrusted to the depositary on 14 February 1990, which means that pursuant to Article 95, paragraph 2, Protocol I, and to Article 23, paragraph 2, Protocol II, the Additional Protocols will become valid for the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 14 August 1990.

2. At present the possibility is being considered in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to make a declaration, as provided for by Article 90 of Protocol I, and to recognize the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission. Such a declaration can be expected in a foreseeable time.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

[Original: English]

[10 July 1990]

On 31 January 1990, the Federal Government has initiated the legislative proceedings necessary for the ratification of the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[6 June 1990]

As the Secretary-General is aware, the Government of Mexico became a party to the Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions, relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts, in 1983. It wishes to inform him that the competent Government authorities are now making a detailed study of additional Protocol II, relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts, with a view to acceding thereto.

SOUTH AFRICA

[Original: English]

[29 March 1990]

South Africa, as a party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, continues to review the status of the Additional Protocols and is in close co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross in this regard.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[3 August 1990]

1. On 4 August 1989, the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts. In ratifying the Protocols, the Soviet Union proceeded from the premise that there have been noticeable favourable trends in international life: the process of reducing confrontation and limiting the arms race is gaining ground; contacts between States are increasing; and there has been progress towards the settlement of regional conflicts. At the same time, in various parts of the world armed conflicts remain a fact of life and the great goal proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations - "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" - has, unfortunately, not been achieved. Under these circumstances, the means making it possible to defuse armed conflicts, limit violence and create conditions for reconciliation and a political settlement remain indispensable. By strengthening the existing international legal protection of victims of armed conflicts, restricting the right to choose the means and methods of armed struggle, and calling upon belligerents to observe the principle of humanitarianism, the additional Protocols, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, can and must be such an effective means. Accordingly, guided by a desire to strengthen in every way possible the international legal order, the Soviet Union, in accordance with article 90 of Protocol I, made the declaration concerning recognition, on a mutual basis, of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission. The establishment of monitoring mechanisms for international agreements is an important factor for strengthening the international legal order. In his statement at the forty-third session of the General Assembly, Mr. Gorbachev spoke about greater participation by the Soviet Union in monitoring mechanisms. Recognition of the Commission's competence is a further demonstration of the commitment of the Soviet Union to the principles of strict observance of treaty obligations that have been undertaken.

2. It should be pointed out that the Soviet Union ratified the Protocols in a significant year - the year marking the 125th anniversary of the first humanitarian Geneva Conventions for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of Armies in the Field of 22 August 1864 and the fortieth anniversary of the universal Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of war victims. The

ratification of the Protocols may be viewed also as a confirmation of the continuity of Russian and Soviet diplomacy, which for a second century now has been endeavouring to ensure that during armed conflicts, if it is not possible to prevent the use of force, the standards of humane treatment and mercy are observed. The Soviet Union sincerely hopes that the number of parties to the additional Protocols will steadily increase and that these important international agreements will soon become universal in nature.

3. In a letter addressed to the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Sommaruga, the USSR Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shevardnadze, stressed that the humanization of international relations is one of the major priorities of Soviet foreign policy, which was demonstrated by the ratification of the additional Protocols. Having assured him that the Soviet Union would continue to carry out in a straightforward and steadfast manner its obligations in the field of humanitarian law, the Minister pointed out that the USSR expected the same conduct on the part of other States.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

ANNEX

List of States that have ratified or acceded to the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 as at 15 August 1990 a/

State	Date of ratification or accession
Algeria*	16 August 1989
Angola* (Protocol I only)	20 September 1984
Antigua and Barbuda	6 October 1986
Argentina*	26 November 1986
Austria*	13 August 1982
Bahamas	10 April 1980
Bahrain	30 October 1986
Bangladesh	8 September 1980
Barbados	19 February 1990
Belgium*	20 May 1986
Belize	29 June 1984
Benin	28 May 1986
Bolivia	8 December 1983
Botswana	23 May 1979
Bulgaria	26 September 1989
Burkina Faso	20 October 1987
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*	23 October 1989
Cameroon	16 March 1984
Central African Republic	17 July 1984
China*	14 September 1983
Comoros	21 November 1985
Congo	10 November 1983
Costa Rica	15 December 1983
Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1989
Cuba (Protocol I only)	25 November 1982
Cyprus (Protocol I only)	1 June 1979
Czechoslovakia	14 February 1990
Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (Protocol I only)	9 March 1988
Denmark*	17 June 1982
Ecuador	10 April 1979
El Salvador	23 November 1978
Equatorial Guinea	24 July 1986
Finland*	7 August 1980
France (Protocol II only)	24 February 1984
Gabon	8 April 1980

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* Ratification or accession accompanied by a reservation and/or a declaration.

State	Date of ratification or accession
Gambia	12 January 1989
Ghana	28 February 1978
Greece (Protocol I only)	31 March 1989
Guatemala	19 October 1987
Guinea	11 July 1984
Guinea-Bissau	21 October 1986
Guyana	18 January 1988
Holy See*	21 November 1985
Hungary	12 April 1989
Iceland*	10 April 1987
Italy*	27 February 1986
Jamaica	29 July 1986
Jordan	1 May 1979
Kuwait	17 January 1985
Lao People's Democratic Republic	18 November 1980
Liberia	30 June 1988
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7 June 1978
Lichtenstein*	10 August 1989
Luxembourg	29 August 1989
Mali	8 February 1989
Malta*	17 April 1989
Mauritania	14 March 1980
Mauritius	22 March 1982
Mexico (Protocol I only)	10 March 1983
Mozambique (Protocol I only)	14 March 1983
Namibia	18 October 1983
Netherlands*	26 June 1987
New Zealand*	8 February 1988
Niger	8 June 1979
Nigeria	10 October 1988
Norway*	14 December 1981
Oman*	29 March 1984
Peru	14 July 1989
Philippines (Protocol II only)	11 December 1986
Qatar* (Protocol I only)	5 April 1988
Republic of Korea*	15 January 1982
Romania	21 June 1990
Rwanda	19 November 1984
Saint Kitts and Nevis	14 February 1986
Saint Lucia	7 October 1982
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8 April 1983
Samoa	23 August 1984
Saudi Arabia (Protocol I only)*	21 August 1987
Senegal	7 May 1985
Seychelles	8 November 1984
Sierra Leone	21 October 1986
Solomon Islands	19 September 1988
Spain*	21 April 1989

State	Date of ratification or accession
Suriname	16 December 1985
Sweden*	31 August 1979
Switzerland*	17 February 1982
Syrian Arab Republic (Protocol I only)*	14 November 1983
Togo	21 June 1984
Tunisia	9 August 1979
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*	25 January 1990
United Arab Emirates*	9 March 1983
United Republic of Tanzania	15 February 1983
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	29 September 1989
Uruguay	13 December 1985
Vanuatu	28 February 1985
Viet Nam (Protocol I only)	19 October 1981
Yemen	17 April 1990
Yugoslavia*	11 June 1979
Zaire (Protocol I only)	3 June 1982

Notes

a/ As communicated by the competent authorities of the Government of Switzerland, depositary of the Protocols through a note of the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations dated 15 August 1990. In the same note, the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "On 21 June 1989, the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs received a communication of 14 June 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva concerning Palestine's participation in the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their two Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977. On 18 September 1989, the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs sent to the States parties to the Conventions an information note of 13 September 1989 regarding this communication, accompanied by the text of the latter. In the information note, the Swiss Federal Council, depositary of the Conventions, brings to the attention of the States parties that it is not in a position to settle the question whether the communication should be considered an instrument of accession within the meaning of the relevant provisions of the Conventions and their Additional Protocols."

NITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/455
11 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 141 of the provisional agenda*

CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 and 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 43/167, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 15 AUGUST 1990, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973 31

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/167, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 10 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Urges States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

"4. Also urges States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, and to bring offenders to justice;

"5. Recommends that States should co-operate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"6. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"7. Also calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

"8. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of resolution 42/154;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agend of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General'."

2. By a note dated 17 February 1989, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 43/167, and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. By a note dated 23 January 1990, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 10 (d) of Assembly resolution 42/154 and paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 43/167, requested States to inform him whether they had any violations, as referred to in paragraph 9 (a) of resolution 42/154 to report for the preceeding 12 months.

3. Sections II.A and II.B of the present report contain, respectively, the reports and the views submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 42/154 and 43/167 that had been received by 15 August 1990. 1/

4. Any further communications received from States will be circulated in addenda to the present report.

5. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 43/167 and paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154, section III contains a report on the State as at 15 August 1990 of ratification of and accessions to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 2/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, 3/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. 4/

II. REPORTS AND VIEWS RECEIVED FROM STATES

A. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 43/167

1. Letter from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: English]

[28 May 1990]

1. In response to your note, dated 21 May 1990, concerning the report of the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations*, I have the honour to present an explanation on the truth about the "incident" professed in the aforementioned report.

2. On 29 April 1990, an individual attempted brutally, by attacking the police officer in the line of duty, to enter the Greek Embassy in Tirana. The guard, who is entrusted with safeguarding the normal functioning of the Embassy and the security of its personnel, stopped the offender from entering the Embassy, preventing in this way, the occurrence of attempted misdeeds.

3. While on the point, I cannot fail to mention the care and efforts of the Albanian authorities that the incidents against the Albanian Embassy in Athens, which have amounted to bomb instalment, car-burning and even to physical violence against Albanian diplomats, be resolved in the spirit of understanding and good-neighbourliness, without making them the subject of deliberations in international bodies.

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: Spanish]

[7 May 1990]

1. In June 1989, in Beijing, the diplomatic quarter was shot at, which caused serious damage to the residence of the Secretary of the Argentine Embassy. The Chinese authorities gave no explanation.

2. In October of the same year, the Argentine Ambassador to Gabon and his wife were assaulted in their residence and beaten up. Subsequently, in December, unidentified persons tried to force an entry into the Embassy. On both occasions, there was no immediate reaction on the part of the local authorities. In the end,

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* Reproduced below under No. 17.

it was necessary to resort to a private security firm in order to protect the Ambassador's residence.

3. In February 1990, the guard post at the residence of the Argentine Ambassador to Colombia was shot at.

4. In March, four persons placed an artefact containing explosives under the gratings at the residence of the Argentine Ambassador to Peru. They identified themselves as belonging to the Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru. The package was removed when the police intervened.

5. Furthermore, the car of the Australian Ambassador to Argentina received various bullet hits. The police authorities carried out the appropriate investigations.

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[15 September 1989]

1. On 28 March 1989, participants in a demonstration in front of the Embassy of Iraq at Vienna, who were not previously announced to the authorities, physically attacked an employee of the Embassy and started to throw stones against the Embassy building, damaging it. Approximately 5 to 10 persons forcibly entered the Embassy building and shots were fired inside the building, but nobody was hurt. The identity of the person firing the shots could not be established.

2. In connection with this illegal demonstration and the action against the Embassy of Iraq, 65 persons of Kurdish origin from Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran were arrested and temporarily detained.

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[20 February 1990]

The Permanent Representative of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform ... that there were no cases of serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the Bahamas during 1989.

5. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: French]

[30 August 1989]

The Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations has the honour to state that no case of a serious violation of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives has been reported during the period under reference, the past 12 months.

[Original: French]

[17 July 1990]

1. On 20 June 1989, Mr. Samir Gahelrasoul, a staff member at the Embassy of Saudi Arabia, was murdered in his home at Ixelles. Responsibility for this murder was claimed on 22 June 1989 at Beirut in a letter in Arabic by the "free men of the Arabian peninsula". The victim had apparently never received any prior threats. A legal investigation was conducted and security measures in respect of the Embassy of Saudi Arabia and its diplomats were tightened.

2. On 16 December 1989, an attempt was made at Ixelles on the life of the First Secretary of the Embassy of Syria. Two grenades had been attached to the First Secretary's car. Responsibility for this act was claimed by a previously unknown group calling itself "The survivors of Hama". An investigation was carried out and protective measures were reinforced.

3. On 6 May 1990, at 11 a.m., a burglary occurred on the premises of the Office of the Permanent Representative of the League of Arab States at 9 rue Paul Lauters, Brussels. The mission archives were damaged. An investigation was opened.

6. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/

[Original: Spanish]

[6 December 1988]

The Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations, pursuant to the procedure established by General Assembly resolution 42/154 relating to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and on instructions from the Government of Bolivia, regretfully transmits to the Secretary-General the following communication issued on this date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship regrets to inform the public that at approximately 9.20 a.m. this morning, the Naval Attaché of the

Peruvian Embassy, Captain Juan Vega Llona, was intercepted at the corner of Avenida 6 de Agosto and Calle Aspiazu, in this city, and slain by unknown assailants.

The national Government has instructed the appropriate authorities to undertake a stringent investigation of this heinous crime which has plunged both countries into mourning.

7. Note verbale from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[21 August 1989]

The Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations reports that, so far, there have been no cases of serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations ... neither in the countries where we have our representatives, nor in Brunei where there are such representatives.

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 9/

[Original: English]

[25 August 1989]

1. On 28 May 1989, during a demonstration in front of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at Istanbul, shots were fired and stones were thrown at the building of the Consulate General and the residential building which accommodates the families of the consular staff. Bullets and stones penetrated into the Consulate General and the residential building, thus posing a direct threat to the life of the members of the consular staff and their families. It was only by chance that there was no loss of human life. Considerable material damage was inflicted on the Consulate and the residential building.

2. Some of the participants in the demonstration attempted to break into the Consulate premises and called upon the crowd to commit acts of physical violence against the members of the Consulate General.

3. All these acts of vandalism by the agitated crowd were watched with indifference by representatives of the Turkish police forces present in the vicinity.

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

[20 September 1989]

No crimes have been committed against the diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign States in the territory of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic during the 12 months preceding the date of this reply. (See also sect. II.B.)

10. Letter from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 10/

[Original: French]

[27 June 1990]

1. On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a press release dated 15 June 1990 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chad.

2. The press release was issued following serious violations carried out against the residences of Chadian diplomats in Tripoli by henchmen working for the Libyan special services during the night of 9 to 10 June 1990:

> This morning at 1130 hours, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoned the Secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in order to deliver a strong protest by the Chadian authorities following the ransacking of residences of personnel of the Chadian diplomatic mission in Tripoli by henchmen of the Libyan special services.
>
> During the night of 9 to 10 June, individuals in civilian clothing transported by vehicles belonging to the Libyan police force broke into the residences of Chadian diplomats and proceeded to smash glass panes in doors and windows and damage the vehicles of diplomats parked in the courtyard.
>
> After committing this outrageous offence, the perpetrators calmly left in the same police vehicles. This premeditated incident, which is yet another of the many daily acts of harassment and provocation of which the members of the Chadian diplomatic mission are the victims, seriously impairs the relations of brotherhood and good-neighbourliness which the Chadian Government wishes to see established between the two countries.
>
> The attitude of the Libyan authorities demonstrates once again the low value that they set on respect for rules and customs in international relations.

The Ministry pointed out that, under article 30 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, "the private residence of a diplomatic agent shall enjoy the same inviolability and protection as the premises of the mission".

Accordingly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which treats the members of the Libyan People's Bureau in Chad with the respect that is due them, demanded that the same treatment should in turn be accorded to Chadian diplomats stationed in Tripoli.

3. The involvement of the Libyan security services in these violations of diplomatic immunity is evident, as demonstrated by the fact that the perpetrators were transported by Libyan police force vehicles.

4. By behaving in this manner, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, whose disregard for the rules and norms of international law is well known, has committed a serious breach of the principle of the inviolability of the residences of diplomatic agents set forth in the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

5. Accordingly, my Government requests that this serious violation of diplomatic rules and customs should be brought to the attention of all the States Members of the United Nations under the item of the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly on "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives".

11. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 11/

[Original: Spanish]

[25 April 1989]

The following violations of the protection, security and safety of two Chilean consular missions abroad should be mentioned:

(a) An attempt to occupy the Consulate General of Chile at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, by a group of some 30 Chileans and Netherlanders, which was thwarted by the local police and which received coverage from various media whose representatives were near the entrance to the Consulate (30 September 1988);

(b) An attempt to occupy the Consulate General of Chile at Montreal, Canada, by approximately 20 persons who tried to hold a press conference in the Consulate, which they had to abandon, after the local police intervened during the reading of a declaration that was being filmed for television (13 October 1988).

12. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 12/

[Original: Spanish]

[4 June 1990]

The Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations has the honour to attach note No. MRC No. 61/90 of 7 March 1990 from the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in Bogotá, as well as the text of the note of 24 April 1990 from the Administrative Department of Security in Bogotá, transmitting the opinion of the Criminology Division technicians regarding the findings of the visual inspection conducted at the residence of the Ambassador of Argentina.

Early this morning, at approximately 1 a.m., a shot was fired at the guardhouse of the residence of the Ambassador of the Argentine Republic, located at Carrera 1, No. 71-65, in Bogotá.

According to Mr. Francisco Santos, who is in charge of surveillance and security at the residence and who was in the guardhouse at the time, the bullet was fired from Avenida Circunvalar and Carrera 1, from an unknown automobile which sped off after the shot was fired. The bullet struck the guardhouse and left a mark. Since the guardhouse was armoured, no one was injured.

The Ambassador and his wife are in Argentina and are expected to return today, 7 March, at 1 p.m.

On instructions from the General, the Department Chief, and in connection with his note No. 004327 dated 7 March 1990, I should like to transmit the opinion of the Criminology Division technicians regarding the findings of the visual inspection conducted at the residence of the Ambassador of Argentina.

"... The object struck the side window of the guardhouse, at the entry, leaving a mark 0.9 cm long, located 1.41 m from the floor and 16.5 cm from the right side wall. Based on its shape and on physical and chemical analyses, it was established that the mark was caused by a blunt object, thus ruling out the possibility that it resulted from a projectile fired from a firearm."

13. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 13/

[Original: English]

[2 August 1989]

1. On 20 May 1989, the Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium at Copenhagen was attacked by approximately 15 persons, throwing stones and glasses filled with paint

through several of the windows of the building. They also painted slogans on the walls of the building. The attack seemed to be directed against the European Communities, which have their headquarters at Brussels, mainly as a reaction to some arrests which had recently been made at Brussels because of illegal intrusion into the buildings of the Communities.

2. The offenders escaped and until now no arrest has been made concerning this incident. As a consequence of the incident, Danish police introduced strong surveillance at the Embassy of Belgium and other Belgian interests.

3. During recent months, demonstrations in front of the new building of the Consulate General of the Republic of South Africa have led to some incidents, inter alia, causing damage to the building of the Consulate General. Danish police has taken appropriate action.

[Original: English]

[15 May 1990]

There have been no serious violations in the past year which would have given cause for the Danish Government to apply the reporting procedures set out in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

14. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

[16 October 1989]

The Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that no violations have been committed against the Mission or against its staff.

15. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[5 July 1989]

No violations of the kind referred to in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 and paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 43/167 have taken place in Finland for the 12 months preceding the date of this note.

[Original: English]

[2 October 1989]

1. On 30 August 1989, the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq at Helsinki was attacked by two Finnish persons with an automatic weapon. The shots fired inflicted damages to the Embassy building, wherefore the Embassy called the police, who arrived immediately and arrested the offenders.

2. In the further investigations, the police has not found any particular reasons or motives for the incident.

[Original: English]

[28 February 1990]

Finland has no violations of the kind referred to in operative paragraph 9 (a) of General Assembly resolution 42/154 and operative paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 43/167 to report for the 12 months preceding the date of this note.

16. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative and from the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[12 September 1989]

No violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations, occurred in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany during the preceding 12 months.

[Original: English]

[8 January 1990]

Three cases of occupation of premises were reported from missions abroad of the Federal Republic of Germany during the two-year period 1988/1989. In each case, local police intervened immediately and successfully.

17. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 14/

[Original: English]

[15 May 1990]

1. On 29 April 1990, at approximately 8.30 a.m., a person presumed to be Albanian entered the premises of the Greek Embassy at Tirana, which also houses the residence of the Ambassador, calling for help and asking for political asylum. Almost immediately, three Albanian police guards and two others in civilian clothes forced their entry into the Embassy compound and ostensibly threatening to make use of the weapons they were carrying, pursued the person seeking asylum and using brutal force overwhelmed him and carried him away.

2. This very grave incident was witnessed personally by the Greek Ambassador and also by the Embassy staff. The Ambassador immediately reported the incident to the Greek authorities and strongly protested to the Albanian Foreign Ministry. On the same day, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, in the absence of the Albanian Ambassador from Athens, immediately summoned the Counsellor of the Albanian Embassy and expressed to him the indignation of the Greek Government over the incident, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and a total disregard of the principles and rules aiming at ensuring the inviolability of diplomatic missions. He underlined that observance of these principles and rules constitute a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations between States.

18. Notes verbales from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations and the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 15/

[Original: English]

[5 July 1989]

During the year 1988, the Secretariat of State of the Holy See has not recorded serious violations regarding the protection and security of the diplomatic missions and personnel of the Holy See.

[Original: English]

[27 October 1989]

During the last 12 months, the Secretariat of State of the Holy See has not recorded serious violations regarding the protection and security of the diplomatic missions and personnel of the Holy See.

[Original: English]

[31 May 1990]

The Holy See wishes to submit to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations the following violations of diplomatic immunity in regard to the Apostolic Nunciature in Panama, which occurred at the end of December 1989 and beginning of January 1990:

1. Invasion of privacy:

(a) Harrassment by loud sound. After General Manuel Noriega had sought refuge in the Apostolic Nunciature, United States of America military personnel installed large and powerful loudspeakers facing the side entrance to the Nunciature and began to play at maximum volume and uninterruptedly, day and night, loud rock music. The deafening and unnerving disturbance lasted a few days and made very difficult the normal work of the diplomatic mission, while at night the occupants were kept forcibly awake by the intolerable noise;

(b) Telephotography. Detailed photographs of individuals and of activities within the compound of the diplomatic mission were taken by means of sophisticated telephoto equipment and published by the communication media.

2. Encirclement, perquisitions and controls.

From the afternoon of 24 December 1989 to the evening of 3 January 1990, when General Noriega departed from the Nunciature, and for several days afterward, the compound of the diplomatic mission was surrounded by United States of America armed forces. On the outside perimeter there were erected several barriers of barbed wire and blockades with tanks and military vehicles. No person was allowed access to the diplomatic mission, except upon specific request by the Nunciature itself. In these special cases, moreover, each individual had to register his or her identity upon entering and exiting, and had to undergo a thorough perquisition. Even the diplomatic personnel were submitted to the same procedure and the automobiles of the Nunciature were subjected to search.

19. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[29 March 1989]

No violations have occurred in security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions. During the same period Iceland has not ratified or become party to any instrument relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions.

[Original: English]

[13 September 1989]

No violations have occurred in Iceland during the last 12 months concerning the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions.

20. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[11 July 1989]

There was no physical violence against diplomatic or consular staff or Missions in Indonesia during 1988.

21. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iran (Islamic Republic of) to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 16/

[Original: English]

[23 June 1989]

1. On 7 February 1989, a group consisting of about 50 persons attacked the premises of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at The Hague, causing considerable damage to the premises. The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at The Hague, through its note No. 305/4166 dated 8 February 1989, addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, has asked for prosecution of the perpetrators, compensation of damage to the premises, strengthening of the security arrangements around the Embassy and further protection for the residence of the Ambassador and the personnel of the Embassy.

2. On 14 December 1989, a group consisting of six persons forced their way into the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Geneva, applied violence and threated the personnel and caused considerable damage to the interior of the Consulate General.

22. Note verbale from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 17/

[Original: English]

[5 September 1989]

1. On 16 January 1989, a letter-bomb was received at the Embassy of Israel in London, addressed to the Ambassador. The device was dismantled safely and no injuries resulted. An unidentified terrorist group, calling itself "the 15th of January" claimed responsibility for the act.

2. On 23 August 1989, a bomb exploded in the building of the Consulate General of Israel at Istanbul, Turkey, causing considerable damage to property. An unidentified terrorist group self-designated as "the Popular Armed Units" subsequently claimed responsibility for the act in a telephone call to a local newspaper.

23. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[7 June 1989]

The Italian Government has no particular episode to report concerning the protection of diplomats, or the violations of the obligations pertaining thereto, for the year 1988.

24. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[19 May 1989]

No incidents directed against diplomatic or consular missions or their representatives have been reported in Jordan during 1988.

25. Note verbale from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[12 July 1990]

There have been no violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives with diplomatic status in Kuwait during the year 1989.

26. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

[12 June 1989]

1. There has been no serious incident to date involving diplomatic missions or the premises of organizations or their staff. In general terms, it can be said that the only occurrences concerned either cases of the non-violent occupation of embassies, which ended without mishap a few hours after they had started, or thefts from diplomatic, administrative or technical staff, which resulted only in the loss of material possessions or money.

2. It should be noted that it has never been necessary to face such emergencies as the planting of explosives, kidnapping, killing or the violent occupation of mission premises. As already mentioned, the incidents that have occurred did not results in loss of life or material losses of any consequence.

3. In addition, I wish to inform you that the Department of Protocol has held periodic meetings with the Metropolitan Police authorities and others whose functions are related to the protection, security and safety of missions, with a view to establishing systems that might offer a greater margin of security, both for premises and for officials and employees, and reducing to a minimum cases such as those that have occurred to date.

27. Notes verbales from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations and the Acting Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 18/

[Original: English]

[13 September 1989]

1. The following are incidents relating to the Netherlands diplomatic and consular missions and representatives abroad:

Colombia

On 16 February 1989, the Second Secretary at the Netherlands Embassy at Bogota surprised burglars breaking into his residence. Although the said Secretary was physically unharmed in the subsequent fight, he was recalled earlier than planned.

Chile

In August 1987, persons in civilian clothing intentionally threatened the grounds and the occupants of the residence of the Second Secretary at the Netherlands Embassy at Santiago. Following démarches at both The Hague and Santiago, the police took protective measures. The family was subsequently left in peace.

Jamaica

On 2 December 1987, the wife of the Assistant Chancellor at the Netherlands Embassy at Kingston was murdered in her home by burglars. Since this tragic event took place in an atmosphere of structural criminality, in which thefts from Embassy staff and members of their families were common occurrences, the diplomatic corps responded in the form of a concerted démarche, expressing concern regarding the security of Embassy staff at all levels and requesting that security measures be extended.

2. The following incident relates to foreign diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the Netherlands:

The Netherlands

An attempt by a group of opponents of the Iranian régime to break into the Chancellery of the Iranian Embassy failed. No personal injuries occurred. The damage at the exterior of the building was redressed by the Dutch authorities.

[Original: English]

[23 July 1990]

Incidents relating to the Dutch diplomatic and consular missions and representatives abroad:

1. Time, date and location of the reported violation.
   9 November 1989, offices of the Embassy's Chancellery, Tehran.

2. Characteristics of the reported violation.
   Incursion of 20 persons, locking up of the housekeeper, systematic destruciton of the interior of the Chancellery.

3. Mission of representative against whom the reported violation was directed.
Embassy of the Netherlands in Tehran, Iran.

4. Casualties sustained and damage caused by the reported violation.
Locking up of the housekeeper. Extensive damage to the interior, including furniture and equipment of the Chancellery, painting of offensive slogans on the walls, fire damage to parts of the building.

5. Name, nationality, place of habitual or permanent residence of the alleged offender(s) and other available information regarding the identity of such offenders.
Unknown. Members of the group allegedly taking revenge for an attempted incursion by individuals into the Chancellery of the Iranian Embassy in The Hague.

6. Devices and means used for carrying out the reported violation.
Unknown.

7. Accomplices of the alleged offenders.
Unknown.

8. Measures taken to apprehend and to bring the alleged offender to justice.
None.

9. Final outcome of the proceedings against the offender.
None.

10. Assistance of other States directly concerned in connection with the proceedings brought in respect of the offence(s) committed.
Not applicable.

11. Measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of the reported violation.
Unknown.

12. Other relevant information.
The Netherlands Embassy in Tehran is in consultation with the Iranian authorities to determine the compensation of the damage to the Netherlands Chancellery.

28. Note verbale from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 19/

[Original: English]

[12 March 1990]

1. On 22 June 1989 on the premises of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China at Oslo, a diplomatic car was set on fire and destroyed. Another diplomatic

car was badly damaged. The culprit(s) escaped and until now no arrests have been made.

2. The premises of the Consulate General of the Republic of South Africa at Oslo have been exposed to various degrees of damage to property on several occasions. Norwegian police has taken appropriate action.

29. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[22 August 1989]

1. Within the preceding 12 months no serious violations have occurred regarding the protection, security and safety of the foreign diplomatic and consular missions in Poland, as well as the Polish missions abroad.

2. The Polish People's Republic is a party to the appropriate international conventions and, in fulfilment of the obligations for the receiving States resulted therefrom, has undertaken all necessary measures for the enhancement of the protection, security and safety of the above-mentioned missions.

30. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[21 August 1989]

There are no violations to report under General Assembly resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988.

31. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[10 March 1989]

Singapore has not experienced any serious violations of the type covered by General Assembly resolutions 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and 43/167 of 9 December 1988.

32. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Suriname to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[23 August 1989]

For the preceding 12 months, this Mission has no violations to report relative to General Assembly resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988 entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives".

33. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[17 April 1990]

No incident of the kind mentioned in operative paragraph 9 of resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988 took place in Sweden in 1989.

34. Note verbale from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]

[24 August 1989]

There have been no violations of this kind of report committed against Swiss missions or representatives.

35. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 20/ 21/

[Original: English]

[1 February 1990]

1. On 23 August 1989, a hand-made bomb exploded in the stairwell of area of the second floor of a building at Vali Konagi Street No. 75 at Istanbul. There were no human casualties in the incident and little damage was done to the building. Responsibility for the explosion was not claimed by any organization.

2. A few days after the incident, an unidentified person called a daily newspaper's offices at Istanbul and claimed responsibility on behalf of a terrorist organization. However, this call was considered to lack credibility by the Turkish authorities concerned.

3. The Israeli Consulate General at Istanbul is located on the fourth floor of the same building. The explosion caused no damage at the Consulate General.

[Original: English]

[9 July 1990]

1. An organization called "Pankipria Enlea Organosi Fitition" (Pan Cypriot Unitary Students Organization) launched a demonstration which culminated in an attack against the Turkish Consulate General at Salonika on the evening of 1 April 1989. The demonstrators attempted to break the front yard gate of the Consulate General and some climbed over the three-metre-high wire fence and jumped into the yard. One demonstrator climbed up the flag-pole in the yard and tore up the Turkish flag.

2. A banner containing political slogans signed by the "Dev-Sol" terrorist organization was hung on the iron bars at the front yard of the Turkish Consulate General at Antwerp on the morning of 1 May 1989. Local security was notified and the banner was then removed.

3. A group of 50 to 60 persons attacked the residence of the Turkish Ambassador at Berne at 10 a.m. on 5 May 1989. Windows were broken and monitoring cameras destroyed. The police intervened after a delay, in spite of timely alarm and notification.

4. On the morning of 5 May 1989, a group of 25 to 30 persons launched a demonstration in front of the Turkish Consulate General at Deventer in the Netherlands. Demonstrators chanted slogans in Turkish and Dutch through loudspeakers, displayed banners, threw bags filled with paint at the Consulate buildings and wrote graffiti on the walls.

5. On the morning of 3 May 1989, a group of 100 persons attacked the Turkish Consulate General in Paris, broke windows, threw bags filled with paint at the building, caused considerable material damage, vandalized an official vehicle and endangered the lives of the personnel working in the building. Security forces intervened after a delay, in spite of an alarm by the French policeman located in front of the building.

6. On the morning of 3 August 1989, a group comprising 50 persons belonging to the terrorist organization PKK demonstrated in front of the Turkish Consulate General at Hamburg and attacked the chancery building. One window was smashed by a stone. The demonstrators burned a Turkish flag. The police merely watched the incident.

7. On the morning of 17 August 1989, a group of 25 persons attacked the Turkish Consulate General building at Frankfurt. The attackers threw stones and bags filled with paint at the building and then fled the location. Some windows were broken and walls were smudged with paint.

36. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

[16 January 1990]

The necessary inquiries were made on the subject with the relevant authorities - Motevideo Police Headquarters and the National Information and Intelligence Office - who reported that no serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives serving in Uruguay had occurred in the country.

37. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[4 August 1989]

During the preceding 12 months, there has been no serious violation of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations on Yugoslav territory.

[Original: English]

[21 June 1990]

In the period referred to in the annual report, there were no serious violations of the security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives accredited in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the sense of General Assembly resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988.

B. Views received from States pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resoultion 42/154

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

[Original: Russian]

[20 September 1989]

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic advocates strict observance by all States of the principles and norms of diplomatic and consular law and the adoption of effective measures to reinforce the protection and security of internationally protected persons.

2. The Byelorussian SSR is a party to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the 1975 Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, and the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, and it strictly fulfils all the obligations that it has assumed under those agreements.

3. In accordance with those international legal obligations, a system of legislative measures has been established and is in effect in the Republic which aims to ensure the security of foreign diplomatic and consular missions and their staff. Under article 64 of the Criminal Code of the the Byelorussian SSR, a terrorist act against a representative of a foreign State is a particularly dangerous State crime for which severe punishment is stipulated.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

[Original: Arabic]

[3 August 1989]

1. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya appreciates the major role played by the diplomatic missions in the establishment of relations between peoples and States and the achievement of their interest in the various political, economic, social and other fields, in accordance with the Charter and the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

2. The functions of diplomatic and consular missions and their officers were defined long ago with the emergence of mutual relations between States and underscored further by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 and other treaties on this subject.

3. It is therefore necessary to have co-operation among all States and peoples in the adoption of effective measures to enable diplomatic and consular missions to perform their function; and first and foremost among such measures is the

protection of diplomatic missions and their officers and ensuring security for them. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya finds it regrettable that diplomats should be exposed to murder, threats, aggression and harassment directed against their persons and their property because of complicated problems arising from political violence or social oppression on the part of certain peoples. From this comes violence and reaction, the victims of which are usually diplomats themselves, without their having committed any offence. Examples are the kidnapping and murder to which diplomats are exposed, as we hear today in many countries of the world.

4. We believe that the international community has the right to demand that the host country assist it by adopting effective measures to guarantee the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and their officers on the basis of scrupulous observation of the generally recognized norms of international law in this matter.

5. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya calls for and adheres to the implementation of the international conventions concluded on the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions. States should include a legal provision in their domestic legislation in order to increase the protection of and respect for such missions.

6. The missions of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya abroad have been exposed to threats and murder because of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's just stand on the liberation of mankind and the elimination of colonialism, and it therefore wishes that such actions were not directed against it or against other peoples and States.

7. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya believes that it is possible to guarantee the protection of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives if these States would adopt measures and strive to implement them. Such measures include respect for the norms of international law, consideration for diplomatic customs and tradition and for bilateral and multilateral treaties, governing the presence of diplomatic and consular missions and defining their functions and rights on the basis of the principle of reciprocity.

8. It is also necessary to consider the fact that diplomatic and consular missions discharge an important function in the strengthening of relations between peoples and States and the reconciliation of views in the resolution of bilateral and international problems.

9. We consider that one of the obligations of host countries is to abstain from interfering with the activities of missions and accord them freedom and an adequate guarantee so as to enable them to perform their functions. It is necessary for States hosting diplomatic missions to bear in mind that protection is a duty imposed by the principles, laws and customs of the United Nations.

10. The presence of diplomatic missions in States is a service to peace and security and to resolve disputes by peaceful means. How would it be possible to live in a world from which friendly relations had been banished and in which contacts were severed? Undoubtedly, enmity would replace love and danger would replace peace. We therefore consider it necessary that diplomatic missions be respected and protected and their true value appreciated.

11. International instruments on this matter must be implemented, and acts of terrorism and violence against diplomatic missions must be combated. The Secretary-General must be informed of any problems affecting missions as soon as they arise.

12. Within the framework of scientific discussion on this issue, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya appreciates the important role played by the Legal Committee in preparing research and symposiums to publicize the meaning of the concept of international law and respect for diplomatic missions and the status of diplomacy and of diplomats. This will help to make the concept of a diplomat more profound and increase understanding of rights and obligations. If that is achieved, we shall have achieved our objective of establishing problem-free international relations.

13. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has always voted in favor of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations that support diplomatic missions and seek to assist them in the performance of their duties.

Malawi

[Original: English]

[6 April 1990]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Malawi to the United Nations wishes to advise that, having studied this matter closely and drawing upon its own experience, the competent authorities in the Malawi Government are of the view that, in order to enhance the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, it is important that:

(a) There be universal adherence to the various instruments on diplomatic and consular immunities and privileges, including those enjoyed by international organizations and representatives;

(b) All States ensure that the various instruments to which they are party in this regard are applied according to the accepted international standards;

(c) All diplomatic and consular representatives and all others who enjoy immunities and privileges ensure that they abide by the laws and regulations obtaining in receiving States, as well as the international instruments regarding immunities and privileges.

Syrian Arab Republic

[Original: Arabic]

[5 July 1989]

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic has the honour to inform ... of the measures taken in the Syrian Arab Republic for the protection and safety of diplomatic missions and representatives in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988:

(a) The police force undertakes to guard the premises of embassies and diplomatic missions and the residences of diplomatic officials;

(b) Article 283 of the Penal Code imposes a heavy penalty on the perpetrator in the event that a crime is committed against a diplomatic representative in the Syrian Arab Republic;

(c) By virtue of Act No. 2 of 13 March 1988, the Syrian Arab Republic acceded to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.

III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 43/167, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 15 AUGUST 1990, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		6 Oct. 1965 a/
Albania	18 Apr. 1961	8 Feb. 1988
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964 a/
Angola		9 Aug. 1990
Argentina	18 Apr. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Australia	30 Mar. 1962	26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 b/
Bahrain		2 Nov. 1971 a/
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978 b/
Barbados		6 May 1968 b/
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar. 1967 a/
Bhutan		7 Dec. 1972 a/
Bolivia		28 Dec. 1977 a/
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Brazil	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr. 1961	17 Jan. 1968
Burkina Faso		4 May 1987 a/
Burundi		1 May 1968 a/
Byelorussian SSR	18 Apr. 1961	14 May 1964
Cameroon		4 Mar. 1977 a/
Canada	5 Feb. 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 July 1979 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
Chad		3 Nov. 1977 a/
Chile	18 Apr. 1961	9 Jan. 1968

* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications or accessions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.V.6).

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
China		25 Nov. 1975 a/
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	5 Apr. 1973
Congo		11 Mar. 1963 a/
Costa Rica	14 Feb. 1962	9 Nov. 1964
Côte d'Ivoire		1 Oct. 1962 a/
Cuba	16 Jan. 1962	26 Sept. 1963
Cyprus		10 Sept. 1968 a/
Czechoslovakia	18 Apr. 1961	24 May 1963
Democratic Kampuchea		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct. 1980 a/
Democratic Yemen		24 Nov. 1976 a/
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978 a/
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987 b/
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964 a/
El Salvador		9 Dec. 1965 a/
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976 a/
Ethiopia		22 Mar. 1979 a/
Fiji		21 June 1971 b/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970 a/
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
German Democratic Republic		2 Feb. 1973 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	28 June 1962
Greece	29 Mar. 1962	16 July 1970
Guatemala	18 Apr. 1961	1 Oct. 1963
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Guyana		28 Dec. 1972 a/
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978 a/
Holy See	18 Apr. 1961	17 Apr. 1964
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968 a/
Hungary	18 Apr. 1961	24 Sept. 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	11 Aug. 1970
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Jamaica		5 June 1963 a/
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982 b/
Kuwait		23 July 1969 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov. 1969 a/
Liberia	18 Apr. 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977 a/
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		19 May 1965 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Mali		28 Mar. 1968 a/
Malta		7 Mar. 1967 b/
Mauritania		16 July 1962 a/
Mauritius		18 July 1969 b/
Mexico	18 Apr. 1961	16 June 1965
Mongolia		5 Jan. 1967 a/
Morocco		19 June 1968 a/
Mozambique		18 Nov. 1981 a/
Myanmar		7 March 1980 a/
Nauru		5 May 1978 b/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975 a/
Niger		5 Dec. 1962 a/
Nigeria	31 Mar. 1962	19 June 1967
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan	29 Mar. 1962	29 Mar. 1962
Panama	18 Apr. 1961	4 Dec. 1963
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975 b/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru		18 Dec. 1968 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	18 Apr. 1961	19 Apr. 1965
Portugal		11 Sept. 1968 a/
Qatar		6 June 1986 a/
Republic of Korea	28 Mar. 1962	28 Dec. 1970
Romania	18 Apr. 1961	15 Nov. 1968
Rwanda		15 Apr. 1964 a/
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986 b/
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987 a/
San Marino	25 Oct. 1961	8 Sept. 1965

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a/
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb. 1981 a/
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	12 Oct. 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Sierra Leone		13 Aug. 1962 a/
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968 a/
South Africa	28 Mar. 1962	21 Aug. 1989
Spain		21 Nov. 1967 a/
Sri Lanka	18 Apr. 1961	2 June 1978
Sudan		13 Apr. 1981 a/
Swaziland		25 Apr. 1969 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	30 Oct. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug. 1978 a/
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Togo		27 Nov. 1970 a/
Tonga		31 Jan. 1973 b/
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965 a/
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
Turkey		6 Mar. 1985 a/
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982 b/
Uganda		15 Apr. 1965 a/
Ukrainian SSR	18 Apr. 1961	12 June 1964
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr. 1961	10 Mar. 1970
Venezuela	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1965
Viet Nam		26 Aug. 1980 a/
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986 a/
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire	18 Apr. 1961	19 July 1965
Zambia		16 June 1975 b/

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a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	25 Oct. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968 a/
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China b/		
Democratic Kampuchea		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964 a/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	28 Mar. 1962	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977 a/
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger		28 Mar. 1966 a/
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Panama		4 Dec. 1963 a/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	7 Mar. 1977
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		15 July 1976 a/

a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.V.6), note 2, p. 3, and note 1, p. 69.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Australia		26 Jan. 1968 a/
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 a/
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Bulgaria		6 June 1989 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China b/	18 Apr. 1961	
Colombia		9 Nov. 1964 a/
Costa Rica		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Democratic Kampuchea		2 Oct. 1968
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	13 Feb. 1964
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	21 Sept. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 June 1971 c/
Fiji		9 Dec. 1969
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	31 Dec. 1970
France	30 Mar. 1962	2 Apr. 1964 a/
Gabon		11 Nov. 1964
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Apr. 1961	
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989 a/
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Malta		7 Mar. 1967 c/
Mauritius		18 July 1969 c/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger		26 Apr. 1966 a/
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama		4 Dec. 1963 a/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	25 Jan. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	22 Nov. 1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		19 July 1965 a/

a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.V.6), note 2, p. 3 and note 1, p. 70.

c/ Succession.

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964 a/
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct. 1988 b/
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	7 Mar. 1967
Australia	31 Mar. 1964	12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 b/
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978 b/
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	27 Apr. 1979
Bhutan		28 July 1981 a/
Bolivia	6 Aug. 1963	22 Sept. 1970
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 May 1967
Bulgaria		11 July 1989 a/
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Byelorussian SSR		21 Mar. 1989 a/
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	22 May 1967
Canada		18 July 1974 a/
Cape Verde		30 July 1979 a/
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	9 Jan. 1968
China		2 July 1979 a/
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	6 Sept. 1972
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 Dec. 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Cuba	24 Apr. 1963	15 Oct. 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr. 1976 a/
Czechoslovakia	31 Mar. 1964	13 Mar. 1968
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug. 1984 a/
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978 a/
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987 b/
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar. 1964	11 Mar. 1965
Egypt		21 June 1965 a/
El Salvador		19 Jan. 1973 a/
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976 a/
Fiji		28 Apr. 1972 a/
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
German Democratic Republic		9 Sept. 1987 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Greece		14 Oct. 1975 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Guatemala		9 Feb. 1973 a/
Guinea		30 June 1988 a/
Guyana		13 Sept. 1973 a/
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978 a/
Holy See	24 Apr. 1963	8 Oct. 1970
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968 a/
Hungary		19 June 1987 a/
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr. 1963	5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970 a/
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb. 1964	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Jamaica		9 Feb. 1976 a/
Japan		3 Oct. 1983 a/
Jordan		7 Mar. 1973 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982 b/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	31 July 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	20 Mar. 1975
Lesotho		26 July 1972 a/
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	28 Aug. 1984
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Mali		28 Mar. 1968 a/
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a/
Mexico	7 Oct. 1963	16 June 1965
Mongolia		14 Mar. 1989 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Mozambique		18 Apr. 1983 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974 a/
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975 a/
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	26 Apr. 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan. 1968 a/
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		14 Apr. 1969 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975 b/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	17 Feb. 1978
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	20 Mar. 1964	13 Oct. 1981
Portugal		13 Sept. 1972 a/
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
[Republic of South Viet Nam] c/		10 May 1973 a/
Romania		24 Feb. 1972 a/
Rwanda		31 May 1974 a/
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986 b/
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987 a/
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a/
Saudi Arabia		29 June 1988 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968 a/
South Africa		21 Aug. 1989 a/
Spain		3 Feb. 1970 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct. 1978 a/
Togo		26 Sept. 1983 a/
Tonga		7 Jan. 1972 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965 a/
Tunisia		8 July 1964 a/
Turkey		19 Feb. 1976 a/
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982 b/
Ukrainian SSR		27 Apr. 1989 a/
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		15 Mar. 1989 a/
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr. 1977 a/
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	10 Mar. 1970
Vanuatu		18 Aug. 1987 a/
Venezuela	24 Apr. 1963	27 Oct. 1965
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986 a/
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	8 Feb. 1965
Zaire		15 July 1976

a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

c/ At the time that the present document was prepared, no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Belgium		9 Sept. 1970 a/
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 July 1989 a/
Bulgaria	21 Aug. 1963	
Cameroon		
China b/	24 Apr. 1963	
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Dominican Republic		21 June 1965 a/
Egypt	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
Finland		23 Feb. 1965 a/
Gabon	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Germany, Federal Republic of	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Ghana		1 June 1978 a/
Iceland		28 Nov. 1977 a/
India		4 June 1982 a/
Indonesia		5 June 1975 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		14 Jan. 1970 a/
Iraq	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Italy		1 July 1965 a/
Kenya	10 Jan. 1964	
Kuwait		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Madagascar		23 Feb. 1981 a/
Malawi		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Morocco		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Nepal		17 Dec. 1985 a/
Netherlands		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Nicaragua		21 June 1978 a/
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Norway		31 May 1974 a/
Oman	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Panama		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Paraguay		15 Nov. 1965 a/
Philippines		13 Oct. 1981
Poland		7 Mar. 1977 a/
Republic of Korea		10 May 1973 a/
[Republic of South Viet Nam] c/		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Senegal		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Suriname	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Sweden		24 Jan. 1968 a/
Tunisia		

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Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.V.6), note 2, p. 3 and note 1, p. 79.

c/ At the time that the present document was prepared, no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	
Australia		12 Feb. 1973 a/
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989 a/
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	
China b/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany, Federal Republic of	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989 a/
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975 a/
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Japan		3 Oct. 1983 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981 a/
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
[Republic of South Viet Nam] c/		10 May 1973 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.V.6), note 2, p. 3 and note 1, p. 80.

c/ At the time that the present document was prepared, no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982 a/
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977 a/
Bahamas		22 July 1986 a/
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979 a/
Bhutan		16 Jan. 1989 a/
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980 a/
Byelorussian SSR	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977 a/
China		5 Aug. 1987 a/
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977 a/
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975 a/
Czechoslovakia	11 Oct. 1974	30 June 1975
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982 a/
Democratic Yemen		9 Feb. 1987 a/
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977 a/
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986 a/
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980 a/
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981 a/
German Democratic Republic	23 May 1974	30 Nov. 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975 a/
Greece		3 July 1984 a/
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980 a/
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978 a/
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978 a/
Israel		31 July 1980 a/
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985
Jamaica		21 Sept. 1978 a
Japan		8 June 1987 a/
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984 a/
Kuwait		1 Mar. 1989 a/
Liberia		30 Sept. 1975 a
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980 a/
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990 a/
Netherlands		6 Dec. 1988 a/
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985 a/
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985 a/
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama		17 June 1980 a/
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978 a/
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976 a/
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983 a/
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980 a/
Spain		8 Aug. 1985 a/
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985 a/
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988 a/
Togo		30 Dec. 1980 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979 a/
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981 a/
Ukrainian SSR	18 June 1974	20 Jan. 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978 a/
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977 a/

a/ Accession.

Notes

1/ In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 43/167, the reports and the views received prior to 10 October 1989 were communicated to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/INF/44/5).

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

3/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

4/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 June 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 26 June 1990.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Australia, China, Colombia, Gabon and Peru to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 14 and 21 May 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 May 1990.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations and to the Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 21 August 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

8/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 December 1988 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 December 1988.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 12 September 1989 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 September 1989.

10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 9 July 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 13 July 1990.

11/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the Netherlands and Canada to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 15 May 1989 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 17 May 1989.

12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 June 1990 and

circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 June 1990.

13/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Belgium and South Africa to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 18 August 1989 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 17 August 1989.

14/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 21 May 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 29 May 1990.

15/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Panama to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 June 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 June 1990.

16/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands and the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 28 June 1989 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 10 July 1989.

17/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 12 September 1989 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 September 1989.

18/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 27 July 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 31 July 1990.

19/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of China and South Africa to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 30 March 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 April 1990.

20/ Transmitted to the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 February 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 February 1990.

21/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Netherlands and Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 19 July 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 July 1990.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/455/Add.1
19 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

Forty-fifth session
Item 141 of the provisional agenda*

CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

II. REPORTS AND VIEWS RECEIVED FROM STATES

A. Reports received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 43/167

1. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 1/

[Original: English]

[7 September 1990]

Terrorist attacks directed against the safety and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Turkey

(1989 and 1990)

1. At approximately 10.30 p.m. on 2 April 1989, the car and the residence of the Vice-Consul of the British Embassy, Mr. Huseyin Osman, were damaged as a result of a bomb placed beneath his car in Ankara. On the same date, at approximately 11 p.m., another explosive device detonated in a garage belonging to the Turco-British Association in Ankara. As a result of the explosion, the garage was damaged. There were no injuries.

2. On 23 August 1989, a bomb exploded on the staircase of a building in Istanbul in which the General Consulate of Israel is located (fourth floor). There were no damages, injuries or deaths. The DKP-B/SHB (Revolutionary Communist Union/People's Armed Units) claimed responsibility for the incident. A member of this terrorist organization stated during his interrogation that the group had indeed carried out the attack.

3. On 11 September 1989, a pipe bomb detonated in the United States General Consulate's garden in Istanbul. The explosion damaged cars belonging to the staff working in the Consulate. Ms. Pembegul Binbir was arrested while trying to escape from the scene of the attack. Later it was determined that Pembegul Binbir was a militant of the terrorist organization naming itself the June 16 Movement.

4. On 16 October 1989, a bomb planted in the car of a Saudi Arabian diplomat, Mr. Abdurrahman Shrewi, Attaché in the office of the Military Attaché, exploded in Ankara. The explosion seriously injured Mr. Shrewi. On the same day, the Reuters News Agency in Bern received a telephone call from an unidentified caller who stated that the attack was undertaken by the Islamic Jihad Organization.

1/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Israel, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 13 September 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 September 1990.

5. At approximately 6.40 a.m. on 6 December 1989, a yacht belonging to the United States General Consulate in Istanbul was damaged as a result of a fire. There were no injuries or deaths. An unknown person calling the Frankfurt bureau of a Turkish daily newspaper, Hurriyet, claimed that the June 16 Movement was responsible for the attack.

6. At approximately 9 p.m. on 14 January 1990, an explosive device detonated under the rear left wheel of a car belonging to Mr. Abdulrezzak Kashmiri, Second Secretary at the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Ankara. The explosion, besides causing extensive damage to the car, also caused some structural damage to the cars and buildings in the vicinity. There were no injuries or deaths in the explosion. No individual or group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

7. At approximately 1.50 p.m. on 21 May 1990, an explosive device detonated near the El-Al office in Istanbul. As a result of the explosion, windows of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the explosion were broken, including those of the El-Al office. Three Turkish citizens, including a police officer, were slightly wounded in the explosion. An unknown person claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of DKP-B/SHB (Revolutionary Communist Union/People's Armed Units).

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 2/

[Original: Russian]

[24 August 1990]

Information about cases of serious violations of the security of Soviet missions abroad and their staff, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988

1. Over the past year there have been a number of cases of serious violations of the security of Soviet missions abroad and their staff. Among them, the following deserve mention.

2. In March 1990, in Athens, two official motor vehicles belonging to the USSR Embassy were blown up. The Embassy requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece to take the necessary steps to ensure the security of Soviet organizations and the staff and their family members in Greece and to protect the property belonging to them.

2/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Greece, Peru and Suriname to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 11 September 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 September 1990.

3. In October 1989, in Peru, the vehicle of the Soviet military attaché was blown up at the USSR Embassy building.

4. On 10 April 1990, in Suriname, S. Y. Obukauskas, a Second Secretary of the USSR Embassy, was killed in the course of a robbery.

5. During the period 1989-1990, the USSR Embassy in Afghanistan was repeatedly subjected to bombardment from anti-governmental groups. An Embassy official was seriously shell-shocked in the course of a bombardment. The Embassy suffered serious material damage.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/456
27 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Items 18, 33, 34, 43, 48, 57, 58, 82, 83, 84, 89, 106, 111 and 118 of the provisional agenda*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

LAW OF THE SEA

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the seven South Pacific Forum countries that are also Members of the United Nations, namely, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, I have the honour to request that the attached document, the final communiqué of the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila, Vanuatu, from 31 July to 1 August 1990, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 18, 33, 34, 43, 48, 57, 58, 82, 83, 84, 89, 106, 111 and 118 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Robert F. VAN LIEROP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Final communiqué of the twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila, Vanuatu, from 31 July to 1 August 1990

The Twenty-First South Pacific Forum was held in Port Vila, Vanuatu, from 31 July to 1 August 1990, and was attended by Heads of Government of Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. The Cook Islands and Solomon Islands were represented by their Deputy Prime Ministers, Tonga by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence and Vanuatu by its Minister of Foreign Affairs and Judicial Services. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Vanuatu, Hon Fr Walter H Lini, CBE, MP, chaired the meeting which was officially opened by the President of the Republic of Vanuatu, His Excellency Frederick Timakata.

2. Forum Heads of Government discussed the following key issues:

- strengthening the region's capacity to address environmental concerns;
- ensuring more effective management of regional fisheries resources;
- responding to recent political developments in New Caledonia;
- addressing the future of regional tourism and energy programmes; and
- considering major economic and political concerns to be discussed with the Forum Dialogue Partners.

ENVIRONMENT

3. The Forum recognised the fundamental importance to Pacific countries and peoples of environmental issues, particularly climate change, sea level rise and waste disposal at sea. It also recognised that sustainable development was the key to the protection of the region's resources and environment for future generations. The Forum further agreed that strengthened institutional arrangements should be developed to address environmental concerns. Towards this objective, the Forum agreed to establish a special committee, to be funded by New Zealand, to examine future institutional and operational arrangements for strengthening the capacity and efficiency of SPREP. The Forum invited SPREP to report to it on an annual basis commencing in 1991. In addition the Secretariat should have enhanced capacity to keep abreast of environmental issues.

4. The Forum noted with satisfaction recent ratifications of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources by France and Western Samoa, a result of which the Convention will enter into force on 22 August 1990.

5. The Forum noted the continued threat to the cultural and physical survival of Pacific nations from climate change and sea level rise. The Forum recalled that the gases which cause the greenhouse effect, notably carbon dioxide, are emitted mainly by the industrialised countries.

6. The Forum therefore strongly urged industrialised countries to enact immediately significant cuts in the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, including the establishment of obligatory emission reduction standards. The Forum agreed to communicate these concerns to all relevant international bodies, including the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the World Climate Change Conference (WCC).

7. The Forum affirmed the importance of a greater regional capability to contribute to international action on environmental issues. It agreed that every effort should be made to ensure Forum Island Country representation at major international conferences, including the forthcoming UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the World Climate Change Conference and meetings leading up to the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development. The Forum expressed appreciation to New Zealand for its commitment of an additional NZ$500,000 in 1990/91 and NZ$1 million in 1991/92 in support of SPREP and related regional action such as identifying World Heritage Sites and an inventory on species and ecosystems at risk. The Forum also noted progress on the

implementation of the Australian climate and sea level monitoring project in the region, and Kiribati's participation in the Malé Declaration Action Group.

8. The Forum welcomed the progress being made at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva towards the conclusion of an international convention to ban chemical weapons. It reaffirmed its desire for the early conclusion of a verifiable, comprehensive and global convention which would ban chemical weapons from all environments for all time. The Forum reaffirmed its strong support for the Chemical Weapons Regional Initiative.

9. The Forum also noted with satisfaction that Papua New Guinea had become the eleventh Forum member to ratify the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty.

FISHERIES

10. The Forum was gratified by the impetus given by the 1989 Tarawa Declaration on the elimination of driftnet fishing. The Declaration had been followed in quick succession by the adoption of the Convention for the Prohibition of Long Driftnets in the South Pacific and a United Nations resolution against driftnetting. The Forum continued to give high priority to the more effective management and better utilisation of marine fishery resources in the region and adopted a number of decisions on issues of immediate concern and importance.

(a) Control of Long Driftnets in the South Pacific;

The Forum:

- endorsed the Convention for the Prohibition of Long Driftnets in the South Pacific

- called on all interested parties to accede to the Convention or its Protocols as appropriate

- welcomed Japan's decision to cease driftnetting one year in advance of the date stipulated in UNGA Resolution 225

- directed that every effort be made to find means to involve Taiwan in negotiations for a management regime for South Pacific Albacore Tuna

(b) Multilateral Fishing Arrangements with Japan;

The Forum:

- recorded its disappointment at Japan's continuing reluctance to enter into substantive negotiations towards the conclusion of a multilateral fisheries access arrangement which would protect fisheries resources and the interests of all parties

- renewed its call to Japan to resume negotiations

- directed the FFA to strengthen and develop regional strategies for improved fisheries management

(c) Minimum Terms and Conditions for Access by Foreign Fishing Vessels;

- Forum members agreed to give high priority to the implementation of the revised Minimum Terms and Conditions as the basic standard of access to the FFA members' EEZs

(d) Western Pacific Purse Seine Fishery;

The Forum:

- noted with concern the potential threat to the western Pacific fisheries by the increased purse seine effort

- endorsed the need to control the number of purse seine vessels licenced to fish within the EEZs of FFA members in the western Pacific fishery

(e) Ratification of the Law of the Sea Convention.

- The Forum urged all member countries, as a matter of priority, to take measures to ensure the entry into force of the Law of the Sea Convention.

NEW CALEDONIA

11. The Forum reviewed developments affecting New Caledonia since the last Forum. In this connection, it reaffirmed the importance of the universal realisation of the right of peoples to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and noted that the year 1990 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the commencement of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. It also noted the positive measures which continue to be pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful evolution to self-determination.

12. The Forum acknowledged the close links which exist between the people of New Caledonia, particularly the indigenous Kanaks, and other peoples of the South Pacific, and the positive actions being taken by the French authorities and others to facilitate the further development of those links.

13. The Forum urged all the parties involved, in the interests of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain, in a spirit of harmony, their dialogue, and continue promoting a framework for the peaceful evolution of the territory toward an Act of Self-Determination, consistent with United Nations principles and practices, in which all options, including independence, are open, and which would safeguard the rights of the indigenous Kanaks and those of all other New Caledonians.

14. Forum Governments expressed the hope that the French authorities, and others, would further expand their assistance for education and training opportunities for the Kanak population, in order to enable all New Caledonians to exercise their right of self-determination under the best possible conditions. They also expressed the hope that the French authorities would facilitate regular visits to New Caledonia by visiting missions of the United Nations.

15. The Forum took note of the Asia/Pacific Regional Seminar of the United Nations Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, held in Port Vila, Vanuatu, from 9-11 May 1990, and the various proposals and recommendations

made by participants in the Seminar, as set forth in the Summary of Discussions thereon. The Forum, noted that many of the remaining non self-governing territories are in the South Pacific, and urged that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, or a specially designated representative of the Secretary-General, visit, at the outset of the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, each of the territories which remain on the United Nations list of non self-governing territories. The Forum further urged that an extensive study be undertaken by the United Nations of the remaining non self-governing territories, and the results widely distributed. The Forum also proposed that countries be requested to consider adopting legislation to promote and safeguard the human rights of peoples living under colonialism.

16. In order to ensure that satisfactory progress is maintained in the implementation of the Matignon Accords, the Forum established a Ministerial Committee comprising Fiji, Nauru and Solomon Islands to monitor events within New Caledonia as it moves toward an Act of Self-Determination. Informal consultations with political groups within New Caledonia during annual meetings of the Forum would be continued.

17. The Forum further directed that the Officials Committee established to make recommendations to the 1991 Forum on Dialogue arrangements should also consider and report on possible changes to existing criteria and formulae for participation in the Forum by non self-governing territories of the region.

ENERGY

18. The Forum reviewed regional energy programmes and activities. It agreed that all energy activities should be managed by the Forum Secretariat rather than by the establishment of a separate regional energy agency. The Forum stressed the importance of regional energy programmes and urged UNDP to continue its support for those programmes.

TOURISM

19. The Forum recognised that the development of the tourist industry was of major economic significance to the region and considered mechanisms to link the Tourism Council of the South Pacific (TCSP) with the Forum. It directed the Secretariat to recommend measures for achieving this aim, in consultation with TCSP, and to report to the 1991 Forum.

SOUTH PACIFIC ORGANISATIONS COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SPOCC)

20. The Forum expressed satisfaction with the improved cooperation between regional organisations through SPOCC and agreed that existing arrangements be retained, with the Secretariat providing the overall coordinating role.

POST-FORUM DIALOGUE

21. The Forum took cognizance of the rapid changes in the international political and economic situation, in particular, the recent developments in Eastern Europe and the impending implementation of the Single European Act in 1992, all of which could have a significant impact on the region. The Forum agreed that the Secretariat should monitor such developments and assist the Forum in registering its continuing concerns and interests in the international community.

22. To this end, the Forum agreed to continue the Post-Forum Dialogue with Canada, China, France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It also agreed to invite the European Community to participate in the Post-Forum Dialogue at Ministerial level in 1991. In the context of a suggestion to include the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the Republic of China (ROC) among Dialogue Partners, the Forum decided that a Committee of Officials should examine the criteria for future Post-Forum Dialogue Partners and report to the Twenty-Second South Pacific Forum.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND COORDINATION

23. In recognising the region's vulnerability to cyclones and other natural disasters, the Forum affirmed that appropriate steps be taken in the area of disaster preparedness. The Forum also recognised the need for closer cooperation between organisations and national governments involved in the provision of assistance in disaster preparedness and rehabilitation and directed the Secretariat to undertake a greater coordination role.

COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION EXCHANGE

24. While it was recognised that many aspects of law enforcement were the prerogative of national governments, some aspects such as drug related crimes extradition and customs could be addressed more effectively at the regional level.

The Forum agreed that the Committee on Regional Security Information Exchange be revived to consider the needs and priorities of member countries in the area of law enforcement cooperation.

MEDIA ISSUES

25. The Forum agreed that while many of the issues arising out of the South Pacific Regional Media Workshop held in February 1990 could be considered only at the national level, it would be appropriate for the Secretariat to undertake a further review to identify action that might be taken at a regional level.

FORUM COUNTRY INITIATIVES

26. The Forum discussed at length the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS). While agreeing with the destruction of existing chemical weapons, the plans by the United States to destroy at that facility chemical weapons now stored on Johnston Atoll, along with others that may be found within the region and those to be shipped from FRG, posed a serious dilemma for Forum Leaders.

27. This was another example of the Pacific being used by the major weapons producing states as an experimental area. While the Forum accepted that in this instance it was the destruction rather than the development of lethal weapons which was being undertaken, this did not alter the fundamental issue of principle. The Forum Heads of Government declared that the Pacific Ocean and the islands in it should not continue to be used as a convenient area for the development, storage, dumping or disposal of hazardous materials, including chemical weapons, particularly from outside the region.

28. While noting the stringent precautions being taken by the United States, the Forum remained concerned by the substantial potential risks to the environment and peoples of the Pacific of the whole operation, including, in particular, shipments of chemical weapons stockpiles from FRG. On the basis of these significant uncertainties and risks, the Forum expressed grave concern for the fragile environment and ecosystems of the region, not least in relation to marine resources and the island communities they sustain.

29. The Forum therefore called for early discussions with the United States on all aspects of the JACADS operations including the shipment of stockpiles from FRG, prior to commencement of the operation.

30. The Forum felt very strongly that the facility at Johnston Atoll should not become the permanent toxic waste disposal centre of the world. They expressed their firm conviction that the facility should be closed down once the current operations had been completed and called on the United States to ensure that no further chemical weapons or other toxic materials would be stockpiled on or destroyed at Johnston Atoll.

PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

31. The Forum unanimously endorsed the candidacy of the Foreign Minister of Papua New Guinea, the Rt Hon Sir Michael Somare, for the position of President of the 46th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

32. The Forum expressed satisfaction with Namibia's successful transition to political independence, earlier this year. Heads of Government congratulated the Government and People of the Republic of Namibia on the attainment of their political independence. They also commended the Frontline States, the Organisation of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and the United Nations for the positive and constructive roles they played in Namibia's political evolution.

33. The Forum also expressed great satisfaction with the release from prison of Mr Nelson Mandela and called upon the authorities currently governing South Africa to release all political prisoners, and to take the further steps which would signal a commitment to the profound and irreversible changes necessary to accelerate the process of dismantling the apparatus of apartheid, and eliminate the vestiges and effects of apartheid. Until such time, the Forum calls upon the international community to continue the sanctions already imposed upon South Africa, and to explore other avenues of bringing a rapid end to the system of apartheid.

34. The Forum requested its Chairman to forward copies of this declaration to the Chairman of the Frontline States, the Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

SMALL ISLAND STATES COMMITTEE

35. In view of the particular difficulties faced by the small island country members of the Forum, it was agreed that the Committee on small island states be revived to consider measures for providing assistance to these Forum members and that a report be prepared for the 1991 Forum.

REPORTS OF REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

36. The Forum received and adopted annual reports of:

(1) Director of the Forum Fisheries Agency

(2) Interim Director of the Pacific Islands Development Program

(3) Director of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission

(4) Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific

(5) Secretary General of the Forum Secretariat

(6) Coordinator of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

DATE AND VENUE OF NEXT MEETING

37. The Forum accepted with appreciation the offer by the President of the Federated States of Micronesia to host the Twenty-Second South Pacific Forum in 1991.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/457
28 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 120 of the provisional agenda*

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the summary of the principal findings and conclusions for remedial action of the Board of Auditors, contained in its reports to the General Assembly on the audit of the accounts for the financial period ended 31 December 1989, prepared by the Board of Auditors in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/183 of 19 December 1989.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Letter of transmittal

25 June 1990

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, in accordance with the request by the General Assembly in resolution 44/183, the document summarizing the Board of Auditors' principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization contained in its reports to the General Assembly on the audit of the accounts for the financial period ended 31 December 1989.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) O. T. PREMPEH
Auditor-General of Ghana
and Chairman of the
United Nations Board of Auditors

The Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area, contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors to the General Assembly on the audit of the accounts of organizations for the financial period ended 31 December 1989

1. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 44/183 of 19 December 1989, the General Assembly recommended that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to it a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization.

2. The findings, conclusions and recommendations included in the present report are only those of relative importance in audit areas of common interest to the organizations being reported on. Findings, conclusions and recommendations that are not of common interest to the organizations audited will be found in the individual reports.

3. Because 1989 was the last year of the biennium 1988-1989, the Board of Auditors prepared reports on organizations both on a biennial and an annual financial period. They are listed below:

United Nations a/

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) b/

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) c/

Voluntary Funds Administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) d/

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) e/

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation f/

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) g/

International Trade Centre h/

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) i/

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) j/

United Nations University k/

4. The Board also examined the accounts of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and the audit report thereon will be included in the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

5. The principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area, follow.

Budgetary control

6. At the United Nations, it has been recommended to give utmost importance to the budget performance report to prevent the exceeding of appropriations. It is apparent that expenditure controls in relation to allotments and total appropriations are not effectively exercised; as a result, it has become customary to seek approval for transfers between sections of the budget in order that no section finally exceeds its appropriations. Although the General Assembly, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, has given authority to the Secretary-General to transfer credits between sections of the budget, the Board recommended that further improvement of techniques for estimating expenditures, especially in the final performance report, could minimize the incidence of transfers between sections of the budget.

7. In UNITAR, expenditures exceeded allotments in both general and special purpose grant funds. The Board has reiterated its recommendations that expenditures should not be allowed in excess of allotments and that they should be limited within the approved budget.

8. In UNDP, the accounting policy regarding unliquidated obligations at year-end should be clarified in order to remove the uncertainty in reported expenditure.

9. At the International Trade Centre, unliquidated obligations related to technical co-operation activities increased significantly over comparable periods at the end of 1987 and 1985, which may be partly attributed to changes in the pattern of expenditures. The Board is of the opinion that this situation should induce the administration to carry out a thorough analysis of the operational aspects of project implementation to ensure a smoother delivery of project output over the whole financial period.

Accounts and financial reporting

10. In UNDP and UNFPA, improvements were noted in 1989 with respect to the timely audit of programme expenditure by executing agencies, Governments and other non-governmental organizations. However, the proportion of unaudited programme expenditure to total programme expenditure remains too high to allow for the expression of an unqualified opinion. The Board recommended that increased efforts be made to obtain audited statements in time to allow for a clear opinion on the financial statements of these two organizations.

11. In UNICEF, a total expenditure of $8.3 million incurred on the Emergency Reserve Fund during the biennium was not disclosed separately in statement VI, but rather, was distributed among general resources programme expenditure in the

respective countries to which allocations from the Fund were made. The Board is of the opinion that this expenditure should be disclosed separately in statement VI. In addition, as a stated accounting policy, cash advances to Governments are reported as programme expenditures whether they have been fully utilized or not. The Board recommended that, in order to treat advances as expenditures, there must be sufficient evidence on the full utilization of such advances for the purposes intended. Furthermore, the review of procedures for financial reporting on programme activities indicated that, as a result of inadequate or incorrect financial information, a significant number of accounting data is rejected by the computer and placed in a suspense account. The Board recommended that, in order to ensure accuracy and reliability of accounting data, effective action should be taken to improve the coding of accounts and to enhance the integrity of data at the field office level.

12. In UNFPA at the end of 1989, about 30 government-executed projects showed significant outstanding advance balances and, for 13 of them, no expenditure had been reported for at least two years. However, the balance of unspent advances of 11 projects represented several times the last two years' expenditures. The Board recommended that, in cases like these, no new advances should be granted and that the charging of interest on unspent balances of advances should be considered.

13. In UNHCR, food aid is a major component of its refugee assistance programmes; however, adequate information on world-wide food assistance is lacking in the financial statements. According to the records of Supplies and Food Aid Service, 1989 food aid from three major sources amounted to 1,353,384 metric tonnes, with a value of $307,105,209. The Board is of the opinion that this information, which is useful to the UNHCR Executive Committee and others, should be disclosed in an annex to the financial statements.

14. In UNDP and UNFPA, guidelines are still lacking to delineate appropriately programme expenditure, programme support and administrative expenditure. The Board reiterated its recommendation that comprehensive and specific guidelines should be issued and implemented in order to clarify the presentation of these expenditures in statement I.

Cash management

15. At the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the existing organizational arrangements for the management of cash require further improvement and it was recommended that, within the limitations of staff resources, consideration should be given to the establishment of clearly defined lines of authority and responsibilities to enhance accountability.

16. Payment of bills in UNICEF, in particular, for rent and telephone, are not always timed to take full advantage of credit periods. It was recommended that payment of bills should be delayed as far as possible in order to maximize returns on these moneys.

Technical co-operation and project activities

17. In UNHCR, the limitations in the monitoring of project expenditures imposed by inadequate staff resources and other budgetary constraints make it obligatory that effective arrangements be established to ensure that project funds administered by implementing agencies are adequately monitored and efficiently controlled. The Board recommended that action be taken to improve the staffing position of finance officers in the major field offices. In addition, a provision for an audit certificate should be incorporated in all agreements with implementing agencies.

18. In UNICEF, effective programme delivery was noted to be one of the major preoccupations of UNICEF during the biennium. However, our review of programme execution, by project globally, indicated much room for improvement in the delivery of both supplementary-funded and general resources projects. There is also the need for caution in the reallocation of funds from slow-moving projects to fast-moving ones, so that the policy does not result in the unconscious neglect of projects located in "difficult" areas with perennial implementation problems. The Board recommended that project planning should adequately articulate implementation requirements to enhance programme delivery. Furthermore, circumspection is advised in the reallocation of funds from slow-moving projects to fast-moving ones. In addition, the monitoring of project implementation needs further improvement so that over-expenditures that would otherwise be absorbed by general resources in the absence of supplementary funding could either be eliminated or kept to the minimum.

19. In the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, several factors were identified as contributing to the non-completion of projects within due dates. The Board recommended that improvements would be obtained, inter alia, by eliminating delays in the signing of project documents, more adequate monitoring of projects and effective procurement action. In addition, sufficient lead time should be allowed, especially in personnel recruitment. Furthermore, project objectives and outputs should be effectively determined in order to ensure their realization.

Trust funds and special accounts

20. In UNHCR, the acceptance and utilization of an unearmarked trust fund for the payment of hospitality and staff travel costs was not consistent with the aims, policies and activities of the organization as required in article VI, rule 6.8, of the Financial Rules for Voluntary Funds or with United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules. The Board recommended that the requirements of these regulations and rules should be complied with at all times.

21. In UNDP, the number of trust funds and sub-trust funds increased to a total of 113 by year-end 1989. The impact of such an increase, as far as administrative work-load and overall efficiency of management are concerned, needs to be taken into consideration before new funds are established.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/45/5), vol. I.

b/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5A (A/45/5/Add.1).

c/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5B (A/45/5/Add.2).

d/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5E (A/45/5/Add.5).

e/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5G (A/45/5/Add.7).

f/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5H (A/45/5/Add.8).

g/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5F (A/45/5/Add.6).

h/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5 (A/45/5), vol. II.

i/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5C (A/45/5/Add.3).

j/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5D (A/45/5/Add.4).

k/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5 (A/45/5), vol. III.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/458
6 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 69 of the provisional agenda*

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. By its resolution 44/124 A of 15 December 1989, the General Assembly viewed with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid régime of South Africa in meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date.

2. The General Assembly also invited States parties 1/ to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding provisions of the General Assembly and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

3. Accordingly, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty asking them to reply in pursuance of paragraph 3 of resolution 44/124 A as soon as possible, but not later than 30 April 1990.

4. On 3 May, the Secretary-General received a communication dated 30 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Australia, responding on behalf of States parties to the Antarctic Treaty. The communication reads as follows:

> "The Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, acting on behalf of States parties to the Antarctic Treaty ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 19 March 1990 with reference to General Assembly resolution 44/124 A of 15 December 1989 with respect to the question of Antarctica.

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* A/45/150.

"The Permanent Representative of Australia has the honour to recall that the Mission's note of 1 July 1987, on behalf of States parties to the Antarctic Treaty, was concerned with the same matter. The note continues fully to reflect their position."

5. The note to which the Permanent Representative of Australia makes reference i reproduced in a previous report of the Secretary-General to the forty-second session (A/42/587).

Notes

1/ The States parties to the Antarctic Treaty are the following (underlini indicates consultative status): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/459
8 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 69 of the provisional agenda*

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 44/124 B of 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its conviction that, in view of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems, any régime to be established for the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, in order to be for the benefit of mankind as a whole and in order to gain the universal acceptability necessary to ensure full compliance and enforcement, must be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community.

2. The General Assembly urged all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities are exclusively used for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and are for the benefit of all mankind.

3. The General Assembly also expressed its conviction that the establishment, through negotiations with the full participation of all members of the international community, of Antarctica as a nature reserve or a world park would ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind.

4. In response to a note verbale from the Secretary-General to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties 1/ with regard to the resolution, a note dated 30 April was received from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations responding on behalf of the Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty. The note reads as follows:

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* A/45/50 and Corr 1.

"The Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, acting on behalf of the States Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 19 March 1990 with reference to General Assembly resolution 44/124 B of 15 December 1989 with respect to the question of Antarctica.

"The resolution refers to the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems. The Antarctic Treaty Parties are aware of the need for concerted international action to protect the Antarctic environment from external environmental disturbances which could accelerate serious global environmental change. For their part, the Antarctic Treaty Parties as the countries active in the region will continue to develop measures to protect the fragile Antarctic environment and dependent associated ecosystems from the impact of human activity within the region. Given the indispensable contribution of Antarctic scientific research to the global effort to predict and understand climate change, the Antarctic Treaty Parties will also continue to make freely available the results of their Antarctic research bearing upon the global environment as well as all other subjects. Any State Member of the United Nations can participate in this work by acceding to the Antarctic Treaty.

"The Permanent Representative of Australia has the honour to recall that before the voting on resolution 44/124 B in the First Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, Australia made a statement reflecting the views of Antarctic Treaty Parties. The statement noted, inter alia, that Treaty Parties had not participated in the voting as they continued to believe that consideration of Antarctica by the General Assembly should proceed only on the basis of consensus. That remains the conviction of the Antarctic Treaty Parties."

5. In the resolution, the General Assembly also reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon at its forty-fifth session.

6. The Secretary-General was not in receipt of an invitation to meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and therefore is not in a position to provide any evaluations thereon.

Notes

1/ Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Uruguay.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/460
S/21656
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF COSTA RICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued today by the Government of Costa Rica regarding the order by Iraq closing embassies in Kuwait (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Emilia CASTRO de BARISH
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of Costa Rica regarding the order by Iraq closing emabassies in Kuwait

San José, 27 August 1990

With reference to the most recent developments as a result of the purported annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica deeply deplores the arbitrary decision of the Government of Iraq, which is ordering the closing of accredited diplomatic missions to Kuwait, and fully endorses the terms of United Nations Security Council resolution 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990.

The decision issued by the Government of Iraq is in flagrant violation of international norms and principles of diplomatic law.

The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica earnestly hopes that the Government of Iraq will heed the international community's calls for the immediate rescinding of this decision.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/461
S/21658
28 August 1990
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué issued by the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu on 22 August 1990 concerning the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait (see annex).

Furthermore, I have the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert F. VAN LIEROP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Government of Vanuatu on 22 August 1990

The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu considers the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq on 2 August 1990 as an illegal and serious act of aggression.

Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait's sovereign territory constitute a clear violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Iraq's actions established yet another dangerous precedent that threatens international stability and world peace.

Vanuatu is, therefore, unequivocal in joining the international community in condemning Iraq's actions, in particular the use of military force to annex its smaller and more vulnerable neighbour. Therefore, Vanuatu supports the call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait's sovereign territory.

The Government of Vanuatu has undertaken to comply fully with all of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the United Nations upon Iraq. To this end, the Government has requested the full co-operation of Vanuatu's Shipping Registry and Finance Centre.